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CSS3 BASICS (4)

Introduction to Internet Programming
ITGS 226 -- F 2021

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CSS3 MARGINS

- Margins are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders.
- margin properties can have the following values: auto or specify it in px or % that specifies a margin of the width of the containing element.
- The auto value center the element within its container. The element will then take up the specified width, and the remaining space will be split equally to margins.

```
p {
      margin: 25px 50px 75px 100px;
}
```

Where top margin is 25px, right margin is 50px, bottom margin is 75px and left margin is 100px.

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CSS3 PADDING

- Padding is used to create space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.
- Padding properties can have the following values: specify it in px or % that specifies a padding of the width of the containing element.
- The CSS width property specifies the width of the element's content area. So, if an element has a specified width, the padding added to that element will be added to the total width of the element. This is often an undesirable result.
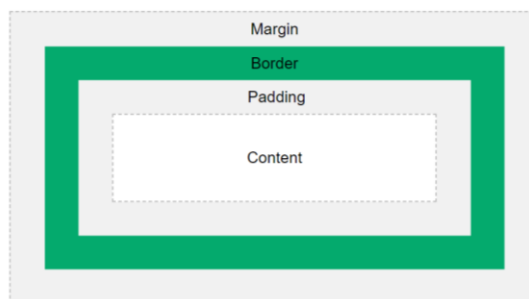
```
div {
      padding: 25px 50px 75px 100px;
}
```

Where top padding is 25px, right padding is 50px, bottom padding is 75px and left padding is 100px

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CSS3 BOX MODEL

- The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.

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CSS3 BOX MODEL Cont'd

- Where**:**
  - **Content** - The content of the box, where text and images appear
  - **Padding** - Clears an area around the content.
  - **Border** - A border that goes around the padding and content
  - **Margin** - Clears an area outside the border.

- The margin and the padding are transparent.
- When you set the width and height properties of an element with CSS, you just set the width and height of the **content area**. To calculate the full size of an element, you must do the following:
  - Total element width = width + left padding + right padding + left border + right border + left margin + right margin
  - Total element height = height + top padding + bottom padding + top border + bottom border + top margin + bottom margin

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CSS3 TEXT

- Text Color ---- color
- CSS Text Alignment ---- text-align
- Text Direction --- direction
- Vertical Alignment --- vertical-align
- CSS Text Decoration --- decoration
- CSS Text Transformation --- text-transform

```
h1 {
  color: blue;
  text-align: left | right | center |  justify;
  direction: rtl | ltr;
  vertical-align: baseline | sub | super | top | text-top
                  | middle | bottom | text-bottom ;
  text-decoration: underline red double 5px;
  text-transform: none | capitalize | uppercase | lowercase;
}
```

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CSS3 FONTS

- In CSS there are five generic font families:
  - **Serif** fonts have a small stroke at the edges of each letter. They create a sense of formality and elegance; such as (Times New Roman) and (Georgia).
  - **Sans-serif** fonts have clean lines (no small strokes attached). They create a modern and minimalistic look; such as (Arial) and (Verdana).
  - **Monospace** fonts - here all the letters have the same fixed width. They create a mechanical look; such as (Courier New) and (Lucida Console).
  - **Cursive** fonts imitate human handwriting; such as (Lucida Handwriting).
  - **Fantasy** fonts are decorative/playful fonts; such as (Papyrus)

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CSS3 FONTS cont'd

- CSS font-family --- font-family
- CSS Font Style --- font-style
- CSS Font Weight --- font-weight
- CSS Font Size --- font-size

```
.p1 {
  font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
  font-style: normal | italic;
  font-weight: normal | bold;
  font-size: 40px;
}
```

- The default size for normal text, like paragraphs, is **16px** .

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CSS3 LINKS

- The four links states are:
  - a:link - a normal, unvisited link
  - a:visited - a link the user has visited
  - a:hover - a link when the user mouses over it
  - a:active - a link the moment it is clicked

- **Note:** a:hover MUST come after a:link and a:visited, and a:active MUST come after a:hover
- All links in HTML are underlined by default. Sometimes you see that links are styled with no underline. The text-decoration: none; is used to remove the underline from links.

```
a:link {
            text-decoration: none;
}
```

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CSS3 list-style-type Property

```
list-style-type:  disc | circle | square
                  | decimal | lower-latin |
                  lower-roman | upper-latin
                  |upper-roman | none;
```

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CSS3 TABLES PROPERTIES

- **borde:** Sets all the border properties in one declaration
- **border-collapse :**Specifies whether or not table borders should be collapsed

```
table, th, td {
            border: 1px solid;
}
```

- Notice that the table in the examples above have double borders. This is because both the table and the <th> and <td> elements have separate borders. To remove double borders, take a look at the example below.

```
table, td, th {
     border: 1px solid;
}
table {
     border-collapse: collapse;
}
```

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CSS3 DISPLAY PROPERTY

- The display property specifies if/how an element is displayed.
- Every HTML element has a default display value depending on what type of element it is. The default display value for most elements is block or inline.
- Setting the display property of an element only changes **how the element is displayed**, NOT what kind of element it is. So, an inline element with display: block; is not allowed to have other block elements inside it.

```
p.ex1{
     Display: inline | block | none;
}
```

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CSS3 VISIBILITY PROPERTY

- The visibility property specifies whether or not an element is visible.

- Tip: Hidden elements take up space on the page. Use the display property to both hide and remove an element from the document layout!

```
p.ex1 {
    visibility: visible | hidden;
}
```

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DEMOS

CSS3 BASICS 4 – DEMOS

https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playdemo.asp?filename=playcss_vertical-align&preval=text-bottom

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THE END

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